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The
CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Published Weekly

Can the Atomic Bomb Be Controlled?

An Editorial

Protestant Upsurge in Manila

By Clarence W. Hall

Justice for the Evacuees

By Galen M. Fisher

15 Cents a Copy • October 24, 1945 • Four Dollars a Year

In This Issue

CLARENCE W. HALL

has had a distinguished career in religious journalism. He was at one time editor of the *War Cry*, Salvation Army weekly, and is now on leave from his permanent post as magazine editor of the *Christian Advocate*, official weekly of the Methodist Church. During the war he has served with the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and the National Council of the Service Men's Christian League, editing the *Link*, a magazine for service men, and the *Chaplain*, a magazine designed especially to help Protestant chaplains in their work. Mr. Hall has recently returned from the Orient. His article on the present condition of Protestantism in the Philippines is based on six weeks of personal observation there. His present address is 1703 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

GALEN M. FISHER

probably knows more about the ins-and-outs of interracial relations on the Pacific coast than any other person. The articles he has previously written for The Christian Century on various phases of the problem created by the forced evacuation of all Japanese-Americans from the west coast have commanded national attention. For 20 years, up to 1919, he served as a representative of the International Y.M.C.A. in Japan. Later he became general director of studies for the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, and after that secretary of the Institute of Social and Religious Research in New York. He is chairman of the board of the Pacific School of Religion at Berkeley, Calif., and a leading member of several committees and other groups working on the Pacific coast for justice for the nisei. His home is at 11 El Sueno, Orinda, Calif.

The CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Established 1884 as *The Christian Oracle*.
Name changed to *The Christian Century* 1900.
Refounded 1908 and developed as an undenominational journal of religion.
Incorporating: *The Christian Work* (1926), *The Baptist* (1933), *The World Tomorrow* (1934).

October 24, 1945

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Entered as second-class matter February 28, 1902, at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Published weekly by The Christian Century Press, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago (5), Ill.

$4.00 a year. Canadian postage, 52 cents extra; foreign postage, $1.56 extra

The Christian Century is indexed in the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* to be found in all libraries

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Calendar of Coming Events

Sept. 9-Nov. 2. Rochdale Institute, Lake Geneva, Wis., and Chicago.
Oct. 24. Seminar for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Clergymen, Macon, Ga.
Oct. 25. Seminar for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Clergymen, Savannah, Ga.
Oct. 25-27. State Convention, Christian Endeavor, Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 26. Seminar for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Clergymen, Augusta, Ga.
Oct. 26-28. Fellowship of Reconciliation, Northern California Conference, San Francisco.
Oct. 28. Chicago Sunday Evening Club; Charles R. Brown, speaker.
Oct. 28. World Temperance Sunday.
Oct. 28. Ford Hall Forum, Boston; Stuart Chase, speaker.
Oct. 28. Charles Street Forum, Boston; Frances Perkins, speaker.
Oct. 28. United Reformation Day Services, Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 29. Temple School of Religion, Chicago; Ross Snyder, speaker.
Oct. 31. Commission on Marriage and the Home, Federal Council of Churches, New York.
Nov. 2. Institute on Purchasing Power and Full Employment, Roosevelt College, Chicago; Oscar Lange, speaker.
Nov. 2. World Community Day.
Nov. 2-4. Fellowship of Reconciliation, Pacific Northwest Conference, Seattle, Wash.
Nov. 2-4. State Convention, Christian Endeavor, Albuquerque, N. M.
Nov. 4. Chicago Sunday Evening Club; James W. Clarke, speaker.
Nov. 4. Ford Hall Forum, Boston; H. R. Knickerbocker, speaker.
Nov. 4. Methodist Men's Missionary Mass Meeting, Philadelphia.
Nov. 4. National Catholic Book Week.
Nov. 5. Methodist Crusade for Evangelism, Chester, Pa.
Nov. 5. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Philadelphia.
Nov. 5. Temple School of Religion, Chicago; James Workman, speaker.
Nov. 6. Philadelphia Methodist Conference Crusade for Evangelism, Allentown, Pa.
Nov. 6. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Lansdale, Pa.
Nov. 7. Methodist Crusade for Evangelism, Reading, Pa.
Nov. 7. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Downingtown, Pa.
Nov. 7-11. Baltimore Friends Yearly Meeting, Baltimore.
Nov. 8. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Scranton, Pa.
Nov. 9. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Nov. 9. Baptist Christian Life Crusade, Lancaster, Pa.
Nov. 10, 11. American Federation of Lutheran Brotherhoods, Cleveland, O.
Nov. 11. Men and Missions Sunday.
Nov. 11-17. Children's Book Week.
Nov. 11-17. National Education Week.
Nov. 11-18. "Youth Marches," Christian Endeavor campaign, Detroit, Mich.
Nov. 13-17. Annual Rural Life Conference, Historic Peace Churches, Wilmington, O.
Nov. 20. Executive Committee, Federal Council of Churches, New York.
Nov. 21-Dec. 23. Worldwide Bible Reading.
Nov. 26. Institute on Purchasing Power and Full Employment, Roosevelt College, Chicago; Mordecai Ezekiel, speaker.
Dec. 3. Institute on Purchasing Power and Full Employment, Roosevelt College, Chicago; Horace M. Kallen, speaker.

(Announcements will be printed in this calendar as received, but must reach the editorial office at least three weeks in advance of the date mentioned.)

The
CHRISTIAN CENTURY
Undenominational

VOLUME LXII CHICAGO, OCTOBER 24, 1945 NUMBER 43

EDITORIAL

POPE PIUS XII made one of the most important addresses of his career to the newly enfranchised women of Italy last Sunday. Long and fervid debate will swirl around its propositions. Among its most violent critics, it may safely be prophesied, will be many of the women who have taken a leading part in reform movements in the Western democracies. Nevertheless, the address has great historical importance, because it marks final repudiation by the papacy of the moral claims of the capitalistic system. In a few words the pope warned women against supporting any totalitarian system. Then he asked, "Can a woman hope for her real well-being from a regime dominated by capitalism?" And in answering his own question he painted at great length such a picture of the social and moral ruin caused by characteristic developments under capitalism as to leave no doubt of the condemnation pronounced by the church. Still later in his address he warned against violent class struggle. In this single pronouncement, in other words, the pontiff condemned totalitarianism, capitalism and Marxism. The speech thus constitutes another indication that the Roman Catholic Church is squaring itself away for an all-out effort to end the social and political systems that have been most familiar in the Western world and to erect in their stead that corporative organization of the state and society on which the papal blessing has been bestowed.

The Pope Rejects Capitalism

French Elections Reveal The New Europe

MOST of the comment we have seen on last Sunday's French elections deplores the continued divisions in the National Assembly. At least eight parties will be represented in the new body, and the three largest—the Communists, the Socialists and the recently formed Popular Republican party—will have delegations so nearly equal in size that not more than twenty votes will separate the smallest from the largest. It is true, of course, that France has suffered from the fragmentation of her parliament in years past. And it may prove that a body divided as is the new assembly will find it difficult to act effectively. Nevertheless, the principal significance of the election does not lie in the continuation of a large number of French parties. The principal significance lies in the virtual disappearance of the prewar center and right wing parties. Even the misnamed Radical Socialists—the mild liberals who under Briand and Herriot and Daladier held office most of the time before the war—are down to 19 seats in the new parliament. The French elections have revealed a western Europe in which socialism has become the center and even the Catholic-inspired "parties of the right," such as the Popular Republicans in France, are committed to policies in which socialistic elements predominate. Yesterday's radicalism has become today's conservatism.

Hold Out Promise of Peace to China

AFTER nearly two months of negotiations, the Chinese central government and the communist rulers of China's great northwest territory have reached a partial accord. Its principal significance is in the agreement of these two elements, which have been struggling intermittently for eighteen years for the control of China, that "a new era of peaceful reconstruction will be started immediately," and that it must open under the leadership of President Chiang Kai-shek. It is of less importance that "both sides also recognize the concept of democratization of politics, nationalization of troops and the equality and legitimacy of all parties." These are words. Their meaning depends on their definition in an effective national constitution, which China does not have. The two sides agreed that the convocation of the People's Congress, which had been called to adopt a constitution on November 12, should be indefinitely postponed once again, as it has been repeatedly since 1937. No agreement was

reached on who should command the twenty divisions which Chungking has consented the communists may keep under arms, although the government is to have a majority on the three-man commission which has been set up to reorganize China's armed forces. The communists demanded the release of all political prisoners held by Chungking, and were given a pledge that this demand would be met. What this means will be seen later, for the only specific assurance was contained in the word that the communists "may submit a list" of those they desire to have liberated. Meanwhile Mao Tze-tung, the principal communist negotiator, has departed for Yenan while both sides continue to deploy their forces throughout the area previously dominated by the Japanese. The American army has flown nearly 60,000 Chungking troops into the coastal area, and they have taken over Shanghai and Nanking. United States marines have landed on the strategically important shores of the Yellow sea and communists have taken over large areas of north China, including the Shantung peninsula, where so much of China's troubled political weather is bred.

Eisenhower Faces a Black Future

THREE TIMES within a week General Eisenhower found himself forced to reply to critics. The first instance came when the International Red Cross warned that German prisoners sent to France by their American captors were being starved in French prison camps. The general's answer to that: Send no more prisoners to France and bring back to Germany 200,000 of those already sent. The second instance involved the report of the American economists' commission, headed by Prof. Calvin Hoover of Duke University, on the economic policy which is being followed in Germany. This commission was created by the Allied Control Council, on which Eisenhower is the American representative. Its report said that the present policy won't work, except at the price of starving millions of Germans and throwing the rest of Europe into chaos. The general's answer to that: The report does not create official policy; his duty is to administer the terms of the Potsdam program under the directive sent him by the United States government as long ago as last April. The third instance grew out of the criticism regarding treatment of displaced persons, principally Jews, made by President Truman on the basis of the Harrison report. (See editorial, "Truman Orders Help for Displaced Persons," in our issue for October 10.) The general's answer to that: Most of the charges were simply untrue. Displaced persons never were kept in the old nazi concentration camps except in the case of about a thousand who were too sick to be moved. There have been blunders, but conditions are being rapidly improved and, when the appalling size of the task is kept in mind, the achievement to date is notable. No one will envy General Eisenhower the job he faces these days. He must get on with a difficult ally, administer a program that his own economists have condemned and try to handle a tidal wave of jobless refugees that is rolling over the American occupation zone. The United Press reports that the general now expects the occupation task to last for from 25 to 50 years. Perhaps he was feeling particularly blue on the day he made that prediction. But in view of what he is up against, who can blame him?

Selective Service Releases a Few War Objectors

IN ORDERING release within two months of the 75 conscientious objectors who are 38 years of age or over, the Selective Service system has taken a very short step in the right direction. Its announcement that men between 35 and 38 may be released on January 1, 1946, if they have served two years is another commendable move, because it will free probably an equal or slightly larger number. But both these steps together hardly begin to touch the fringes of the problem. Over 13,000 conscientious objectors are in prison or are doing various forms of "work of national importance." Those who are in Civilian Public Service camps or are engaged in various kinds of alternative service ought to be classified according to a point system like that which determines eligibility for discharge from the army. They do not ask for preferential treatment, but there is no basis in the Selective Service law or in justice for discriminating against them in the time of their discharge from the obligations imposed on them by reason of the war. If Selective Service wants to administer its task in accordance with its obligations under the law, such a plan will be forthcoming soon. If it is primarily concerned to placate the organizations of the older service men, it will continue to deal piecemeal with this problem.

Can the Atomic Bomb Be Controlled?

SLOWLY, much too slowly, the nation is awakening to the importance of the issues at stake when Congress acts to control atomic fission. A few weeks ago it looked as though some sort of bill, hastily thrown together to provide an army-dominated commission with virtually unlimited powers, would be rushed through Congress with almost no discussion. Chairman May, of the House military affairs committee, whose name is attached to the administration measure, actually closed hearings after only four witnesses had been heard. But public opinion, backing the protests of practically all the scientists who took a leading part in the production of the atomic bomb, forced a reversal of that decision. Hearings were resumed before the House committee for at least a few hours. We predict that there will be long and searching hearings held by the special committee authorized by the Senate before any atomic control legislation is enacted.

As one scientist after another has appeared before congressional committees, it has become clear that the prospects of destruction opened by the atomic bomb are even more appalling than the man on the street has feared.

Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, director of the New Mexico bomb-making project, told a Senate committee that 40,000,000 Americans could be killed in a single atomic raid using bombs in their present stage of development. Dr. Irving Langmuir, who heads research for General Electric, told the same committee that in from ten to twenty years the Russians, by simply pressing a button, would be able to wipe out "not only our cities, but every man, woman and child in the United States." Rear Admiral William R. Purnell testified that "I get lost" when thinking about the destructive potentialities of the bomb, which is capable of wiping "our present type of navy" out of existence and completely altering all concepts of an army and air force.

The May bill proposes to harness this incalculably destructive power by setting up a nine-man commission, named by the President, to serve on a part-time basis and exercise most of its powers through an administrator and a deputy administrator, both of whom may be, and it is understood will be, military officers. This commission would be given authority to seize any property needed to develop atomic energy, to control all raw materials involved in the process (which, with the progress of research into the splitting of other than uranium atoms, might easily come to mean control of *all* raw materials), to control all private research as well as that under government auspices, to control all use of atomic power for industrial purposes, and to enforce its decisions by penalties running up to thirty years' imprisonment. The bill is so drawn that, once the commission is named and has chosen its administrators, these are all but beyond further control, either by the President or by Congress.

Appalled by the power which such legislation, if enacted, would place in the hands of a politically chosen body of only eleven men, the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb in New Mexico, in Tennessee and at the University of Chicago have raised a shout of alarm. In the brief time which Congress has so far granted them they have made it clear that they are in general agreement on a number of matters of the gravest importance. They agree as to the awful destructiveness of the atomic bomb and as to the lack of any adequate defense against it. They agree as to the terrible dangers in which society itself might stand if uncontrolled private experimentation were to be permitted. But they agree that a control which in actuality established an army-and-navy domination over all aspects of the uses of a force destined to play such a major role in all future affairs, would expose the nation to the threat of the worst kind of military dictatorship.

These scientists agree that the idea of keeping the method for producing atomic bombs a secret for more than a few months or years is an illusion. They agree, accordingly, that the time within which the United States can use its present knowledge to induce all the nations to refrain from a new and destruction-bound armaments race is very brief. And they agree that only some sort of world control holds out much hope that a few years hence the nations will not be pushing their buttons and hurtling their robot-guided bombs thousands of miles through space against one another.

Nevertheless, the virtual agreement registered by the scientists leaves certain major questions still to be answered. Granting that it is only the industrial process for bomb production which is now a secret, when and in what terms should that process be made known? The scientists are not agreed. If some sort of government control is made necessary by the danger from irresponsible private experiments, how can sufficient freedom to insure the quickest possible harnessing of atom fission to the needs of civil life be assured? Again, the scientists disagree.

If knowledge of the bomb should be turned over to some international body, such as the security council of the United Nations Organization, how could it be made sure that there would be no use of the bomb to repress native uprisings and other forms of revolt against the imperialist system and Great Power world control? The scientists make no assured answer. And what is the relation of the bomb to the whole matter of standing armies and vast organized reserves, research in the development of secret weapons, and disarmament? The scientists are divided.

Yet these questions on which the scientists dispute with one another are as important to Congress in deciding on atomic control legislation as the issues on which there seems to be general scientific agreement.

As we see it, some kind of commission to guide further American action in the field of atomic fission is required. But it should not be dominated by military interests. It should afford heavy representation to the nation's scientists, to the interests which are primarily concerned to see atomic power made available for peacetime pursuits, and to the legislative branch of the government which represents in democratic theory the will and interests of the people. It would be well if those whose interests are primarily military had nothing more than an advisory relation to such a commission. This commission should announce its intention of turning over to the new world body, just as soon as that body comes into functioning being, full information concerning the manufacture of atomic bombs, provided only that all other nations that are members of that body will agree at the same time to turn over full information concerning all their weapons. The American commission should then hold itself ready to cooperate with an atomic control commission to be formed by the world body to fix the conditions under which research in this field shall be carried on in every part of the world.

This, we believe, is as close to a system of atomic fission control that will protect the nations from the horrors of an atomic war as can be devised. Would it protect mankind, ten years hence, a century hence, from the possibility of self-destruction? That it would go a considerable distance toward affording such protection, we believe. But no scheme of political or industrial organization, either in a single country or on a world scale, can provide absolute security. The only "control" which, in the last analysis, will guarantee mankind against the horrors which now, in prospect, appall us, is the control of a just world order. The way to control the atomic menace is to eradicate the evils which now make whole peoples bitter, revengeful, desperate, ready to embrace the most reckless measures. In the long run, there is no other way.

Justice for the Evacuees

By Galen M. Fisher

"WE SPECIALIZE in the impossible" is the slogan that the War Relocation Authority will be entitled to adopt *if* it actually succeeds in getting all the evacuees of Japanese ancestry out of its centers and well resettled by the year's end, as it says it will. That "if" is a big one. Success or failure will not be simply that of the WRA: it will be that of the nation. And beyond even that difficult goal rises the inescapable obligation to make decent compensation to the evacuees for damages suffered in the national interest, and to integrate them into the body politic. It is all this that every honest citizen needs to face.

By October 1 approximately 48,000 evacuees had resettled east of the Sierras and 20,000 had returned to the west coast, leaving 27,000 still in the nine centers. This includes 9,000 at Tule Lake who are thought to be eligible for resettlement, although only 6,000 of these have yet been cleared by the Western Defense command.

Resettlement Record and Prospect

Last spring WRA set December 15 as the deadline for emptying the centers (other than Tule Lake), which leaves 75 days after October 1, so that 360 evacuees on an average must be resettled every day. During the first three weeks of September the rate was 520 a day, but the large proportion of children and of the old and timid remaining in the centers are the hardest to resettle. Of the 20,000 nisei in the armed forces, half will return to Hawaii; of the half who hailed from the mainland, the resettlement of the majority will fall in 1946.

Thus far only about 30 per cent of resettlers have returned to the west coast, although the proportion has been increasing of late, and ultimately some 6,000 nisei veterans may be expected to settle there. In short, it looks as though not more than 45,000 would ever return to the coast, which would make the total west coast population of Japanese ancestry 40 per cent of the prewar number. Wide dispersal over the country will have been achieved and Little Tokyos will no longer insulate their residents from the normal assimilative process—one substantial compensation for the social liabilities caused by the evacuation.

The housing shortage on the west coast still remains the tightest bottleneck. When WRA announced that December 31 would be the absolute deadline for resettlement, a storm of protest arose from civic leaders as well as from the evacuees, for both knew how impossible it would be for resettlers to find living quarters on the coast when hundreds of service personnel and munitions workers were competing for every vacant room. All WRA's pressure on the housing authorities brought but meager results. Yet meanwhile it kept the heat on the bewildered evacuees in the centers, until at one time their temper approached panic. The process of hunting for shelter and work made it imperative that intending returnees to the coast have temporary housing while they searched, but WRA had nothing in its budget for that purpose, and left it entirely to private agencies.

As usual, the churches jumped into the breach. In California alone they are conducting thirty hostels, and all are crowded. In Salinas, the Presbyterians are running a hostel in the Japanese church plant, and when the city council recently ordered it closed for violating the zoning ordinance, the Presbyterian authorities declined to comply on the ground that the church had always served as a refuge for its people in emergency. The deadline set by the council for compliance has been allowed to pass without action.

The housing outlook was desperately dark when, out of the blue, came V-J Day, months ahead of schedule. Overnight, thousands of war workers were dismissed and houses began to be vacated. One trembles to think what a fix WRA would have been in but for that eleventh-hour deliverance. Even with it, it will be a miracle if WRA gets by without eating its words or forcing some of the resettlers into intolerable living quarters for a time.

The V-J Day deliverance is taking shape in real houses for resettlers. Accommodations for as many as 4,000 are promised in the San Francisco and southern California districts by October 31. To be sure, these will be mostly of the barrack type, but they are equipped with better laundry and sanitary facilities than were the centers. One drawback is that many of them are far from available jobs. Another is that in them the children will continue to suffer from demoralizing living conditions, as they have for three years in the centers.

Provision for Dependents

A shocking instance of undercover political maneuvering is the House appropriations committee's recommendation that $5,000,000 be cut from the current budget of WRA, because it is "dilly-dallying in liquidating the centers." This in face of the repeated protests, on the one hand, by Pacific coast politicos that WRA should go slow in letting evacuees return, and on the other hand, by high-minded citizens that it was outrageous for WRA to rush evacuees from the centers before decent housing was available! Showing the ignorance or animus of the committee is the fact that in the same recommendation it says "there is no justification for a protracted delay" in repatriating the "disloyal" evacuees at Tule Lake. The elementary fact is that WRA has no relation whatever to repatriating anyone; that is solely in the hands of the department of justice. One suspects that the House committee knew this, but for political reasons deemed it unwise to attack the department, whereas WRA was fair game.

WRA's full budget for this year was skimpy to begin with. To reduce it as proposed would be disgraceful. It would greatly aggravate all the shortcomings in the resettlement program.

The 27,000 still in the centers include a disproportionate number of issei (aliens) and children. The average

age of the issei men is over 65, and the great majority of them used to be farmers or manual workers. Having in many cases lost their property or used up their savings, and being too old for hard labor, they must be supported either by relatives or by Uncle Sam. Dependency is especially abhorrent to a group that has always prided itself on earning its own way. It is true that most of them, even in California, will be eligible for public assistance, but as aliens they are excluded from state old age relief. Temporarily, funds for them are being granted to county welfare departments by the Federal Social Security Administration, but unless Congress renews the appropriation for this purpose it will cease after next June 30.

It has been suggested that the government should establish cooperative farms and industrial colonies for those who cannot otherwise be properly resettled. This may be a last recourse, but it would militate against the Americanization of the children and might create another "reservation problem." Congress has been at fault in not granting WRA larger funds to enable it to aid evacuees in re-establishing productive enterprise, and the public has been greatly to blame for blocking resettlement on the west coast. Late though it now is to solve the problem, large-minded citizens should cooperate with federal and state agencies in framing a sound long-range program.

Put Yourself in Their Place

Although the housing shortage has been the chief bottleneck, there are others sufficiently formidable to make even a stout heart quail. Put yourself in the shoes of an evacuee father or mother, with two or three children, and face the necessity of deciding as to returning to California. You are obsessed by what you have read in the papers or in letters or have heard from the lips of fellow evacuees who have gone to look over the situation—facts like these: Shots fired night after night at resettlers' homes and buildings burned; only a baker's dozen of the culprits arraigned and most of them acquitted; boycotts against resettlers' produce and businesses; implements and furniture that were leased upon evacuation stolen; evacuees vilified as though they were of the same stripe as Nippon's war lords; business and professional licenses held up by officials; insurance companies demanding 50 per cent extra for policies.

All these things are still happening, although apparently with decreasing virulence and with more forthright condemnation from reputable papers and civic leaders. Governor Warren and Attorney General Kenny have warned peace officers to do their sworn duty. At long last, the superb heroism of the nisei service men on both European and Pacific fronts has been driven home to the man in the street, and the politicos are less brazen than formerly in exploiting anti-Japanese feeling. One can imagine their dismay as plank after plank of their Jap-baiting platform has been cut from under them—exclusion abolished by the army; detention declared illegal by the Supreme Court; disloyalty of nisei utterly disproved.

It was gratifying to learn early in October that of the 17,800 evacuees detained at Tule Lake, 6,000 have been definitely cleared for resettlement by the army. Competent judges think that at least 3,000 more should also be cleared. Among those 3,000 are many nisei who, under the pressure of family loyalty or threats from thugs or mass psychosis, renounced their American citizenship. They have made heart-rending appeals to the department of justice to allow them to retract. Representative Dickstein, chairman of the House committee on immigration and naturalization, after visiting Tule Lake said that his committee "would ask the justice department to screen them and give them another chance to remain in this country."

Long-Range Policies

The President created the WRA to meet an emergency, and its mandate as interpreted by Congress does not provide funds for anything more than a catch-as-catch-can sort of resettlement. Certain deeper problems growing out of the evacuation, and lying outside the competence of WRA, must be solved by others. Briefly, five such problems may be mentioned.

1. Constitutionality. It is of vital consequence that the Supreme Court pronounce a clear-cut verdict as to the constitutionality or otherwise of the mass evacuation of one racial group, without due process. The court did not do this in the Korematsu case.

2. Civil supremacy. The decision in the Korematsu case, as Professor Rostow says, "weakened society's control over military power—one of the controls on which the whole organization of our society depends." Steps should be taken to secure a court ruling which would establish the proper subordination of the military to the civil authority.

3. Indemnification. It is a well established principle that losses suffered by persons in the public interest should be indemnified by the state. Billions are being paid to industrial concerns on that principle. Should not evacuees be compensated, along with other individuals, for losses demonstrably due to their forced evacuation by the government?

4. Personality restoration. The evacuees were not only physically dislocated, but what is more serious, they were socially disrupted and in many cases psychologically disintegrated. Some of these hurts may be beyond remedy, but most of them can probably be healed. At least, utmost efforts should be made to heal them. Some will need skilled aid by psychiatrists, pastors and social workers. But the best general therapeutic will be to restore the sense of self-respect and usefulness that comes from being given equal opportunity, and receiving equal—not preferential or patronizing—treatment.

5. National consistency. Stronger measures must be adopted to secure equal opportunities and equal constitutional rights for all darker-skinned groups in these United States, and also to end our national snobbishness toward Asiatic peoples, as reflected in our immigration legislation and our half-hearted support of the trusteeship principle for dependent areas. The notorious discrepancy between the Declaration of Independence and our treatment of darker peoples not only breeds disunity and friction at home, but also arouses distrust and resentment among the billion people of Asia, which may cause a world conflagration.

Protestant Upsurge in Manila

By Clarence W. Hall

THE CADAVER of a city that is Manila presents a sight which the postwar visitor finds hard to believe and harder still to forget. Certainly no large Allied town in the world took a more severe trampling from the hoofs of the Four Horsemen; war's rampage left the former "Pearl of the Pacific" a smoking, twisted, blasted pile of ruins that one simply cannot get used to seeing.

But just as Manila represents something quite awesome in total destruction, so does it stand for something pretty significant to Christendom at the moment. For perhaps nowhere else among the countries liberated from Axis toils is the Protestant church showing such resurgent energy. The smoke of the battle of Manila had scarcely cleared before liberated missionaries and faithful Filipino ministers and laymen were mingling their prayers and their plans for a bigger and better Protestantism to arise from the ashes of the old.

Big Plans in the Making

The striking thing about these plans is that they do not stop with restoration of Protestantism's ante-bellum status quo; they reach out into areas previously given only an occasional "once over lightly." They include a Protestant invasion of the educational field; they see the immediate construction of a new Union Protestant University in Manila, with an affiliated seminary for training Christian leaders, both lay and clerical; and they call for Protestant high schools for every provincial center in the island. They include also an intelligent campaign to place Christian statesmen in places of political importance. And they embrace a comprehensive scheme to make Protestantism's accent as ringingly positive for social reform as it has been for personal regeneration. For six weeks, off and on, I circulated among these men and women in Manila, and it seemed to me that there was a glory in their vision that bids fair to transfigure Protestantism there and throughout the islands.

First of all, it is notable that they are planning at all, and not just sitting disconsolate amid their ashes, soliciting sympathy and inertly awaiting a handout from American mission boards. It is further notable that, much as they stand in need of immediate physical relief and rehabilitation, their accent is not on alms. Their planning is of long-range variety. It is being done interdenominationally, and it is being sparked by not only missioners and ministers but by laymen of more than ordinary talents.

The yeasty core of all this planning is the Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches, headed by a layman, Dr. Gumersindo Garcia, prominent Manila surgeon. Incidentally, this federation, a revival of the prewar group of evangelicals which during the occupation was displaced by the Japanese-sponsored Federation of Evangelical Churches of the Philippines headed by "Bishop" Enrique C. Sobrepena, is regarded as a gauntlet thrown down to Sobrepena and other alleged collaborators who mistakenly thought Japan had come to stay.

Recovery from Sobrepena Incident

Sobrepena, an eloquent Filipino who is pastor of the United Church of Manila, got himself into a comfortable berth with the Japanese and into hot water with Protestants generally by some pretty shady "cooperation" during the occupation. Though he was recently "cleared" by a military tribunal of collaboration charges, a dark cloud still hovers over his ambitious head. A chaplain with Filipino troops at the time of Bataan's fall, he somehow escaped the "death march" and turned up in Manila in civilian clothes, later appeared as the Nippon-approved bellwether of the Protestant flock being rounded up by the Japanese army's "religious section," and in due time emerged as bishop of the "United Church" forced into being by the Japanese. After the Philippines were retaken, Sobrepena was arraigned on collaboration charges. And though he somehow got off scot-free, his alter ego and understudy did not escape so well: the Rev. Mathias Suadra, executive secretary of the F.E.C.P., was summarily dismissed "without honor" from the Filipino chaplaincy by the same court that freed his superior.

It seemed for a while that the Sobrepena case might split the Protestant forces, for he is an able, personable fellow and commanded quite a following among Filipinos who could overlook his overweening ambition for power so long as he promised them eventual realization of their dream for a "united church" or a reasonable facsimile thereof. To some, despite the project's evil sponsorship, it seemed they had achieved union during the occupation, and they hated to see this "advance" negated. But to a host of others Sobrepena was and still is a quisling of the smoothest fabric, and they will regale you by the hour with stories of his dubious doings. Their most convincing testimony is the file of the "bishop's" magazine, *Light*, which, published monthly during the occupation, carries a heavy load of articles written by Japanese officers on the loveliness of the co-prosperity sphere as well as some hearty odes to the same from Sobrepena's pen.

Catholic Property Interests

Thus far, however, Manila Protestantism seems to have hurtled this family row with only slight loss in unity and none at all of steam. In the restoring of the prewar federation, Sobrepena and his dwindling constituency were by-passed with impunity. And though the rank-and-file of the church still argue his case, the leaders impressed me as being so zealous for more positive causes that they were not willing to waste their substance in riotous name-calling. They rightly sense that they will have fight enough on their hands when and as they set their program for educational and social reform into action. Especially as that program touches the preserves of the Catholic Church.

For example, among the church's landholdings are vast acres of sugar lands, many of them being worked by sugar corporations backed with American capital. In prewar years it was nothing unusual for the sugar barons to return to investors as much as 100 per cent profit per year on their investment, while at the same time the laborers got a daily wage of rarely more than 20 to 40 centavos (10 to 20 cents). That, say the now awakened Filipinos, was bad enough, but when unemployment came along how was a man to eat at all? An illustration of how the lowly worker gets the dirty end of the stick at such times was seen during the workings of the late "plow under" policy of the United States government, a policy that was extended to the Philippines. There thousands of sugar-producing acres were turned under, and the government in time sent its generous checks to the plantation owners—prominent among them being the Roman Catholic Church. But not one centavo, according to the aggrieved Filipinos, ever dribbled down to the laborers who were thrown out of employment by the policy.

That's how radicals are born. And it is an accumulation of just such practices, some no doubt magnified but many all too real, that has contributed to the rapidly multiplying anti-church groups throughout the islands. Such are comprised for the most part of labor leaders, college students and other progressives, as well as large numbers of the victims. Being anti-church has naturally made many of them anti-Christian, since Roman Catholicism is the only brand of Christianity they know. And being afloat on the anti-faith sea, many groups have been drifting into dangerously radical political faiths as well.

Radical Threats

The end of the war and the Philippines' approaching status of full independence have set the radical groups into a flurry of effort to get their peculiar nostrums in favored places on the commonwealth shelf, and not a few embryonic führers are already appearing to administer them. It is this growing threat to the future of the Philippines that the zealous Protestants in Manila are out to squelch.

Understand, these Filipino churchmen are no Catholiphobes. They are just realists who have lived all their lives amid the factors building up to this threat to Christian democracy. And on every hand they are saying, as did Attorney Juan Nabong, dynamic Methodist layman and one of the keenest minds in Manila: "Unless the Roman Catholic Church can be induced to modify or liberalize its policy in the islands, it will either directly promote or indirectly play into the hands of the fascist elements. With full independence at hand, the Philippines are at the crossroads. It is up to us who believe in the Christian ethic to say whether our commonwealth shall, like Spain, become a battleground for clashing foreign ideologies or the lighthouse of Christianity in the Orient."

For the first time, Protestants here seem to have shaken off the inferiority complex induced by long laboring under the shadow of a church that claims 80 per cent of the islands' population. Several factors have contributed to this new self-confidence. For one thing, in recent years there has been a rather impressive infiltration of Protestant strength into governmental circles and the cultural life of the city. For another, increased prestige has come from the G. I.'s who Sunday after Sunday cram to overflowing all Protestant churches still in condition to house worship services. Having lived all their lives in a country overwhelmingly Catholic, many Filipinos had taken it for granted that in America too Protestants were in the minority. It comes as an eye-opener to discover that the country they look up to as the epitome of everything great is, like the soldiers who brought them dramatic deliverance, predominantly Protestant.

Moreover, for the first time in history Catholics and Protestants are on something of an equal basis. Owing to the strict impartiality of bombs and shellfire, both are having to start their reconstruction from scratch. Hitherto the Protestants, when seeking a site for a church, had to take what was left. But now Protestant leaders are standing at the elbows of the city planning commission as it plots the new and greater Manila, diligent to see that they get an even break in choice locations for schools and churches.

Self-Reliance Growing

Among Filipino Protestants, the spirit of self-reliance is growing. During the occupation, with their missionary leaders withdrawn or imprisoned or killed, they went to the school of necessity and came out with surprising talents. They learned to do for themselves, to develop their own leaders, to exercise their own initiative. Their trial by fire revealed and refined gold they never knew was in their make-up, and the discovery has given them a new independence and erectness of spirit.

This is not to say that they are ready forthwith to cut adrift from foreign mission boards or to relinquish the guidance of missionaries. They realize that for a long while they will need missionaries—especially those with an appreciation for and talents to contribute to the enlarged tasks they have designed for themselves. And they will of course have to have financial undergirding sufficient to get their educational projects under way. But after that, they are confident, they can carry most of the financial load themselves. Indeed, they already have some funds salted away, and reconstruction has already begun in a number of places. Moreover, their first high school—Bethel School for Girls—is already operating with a student body of 200 and money in the bank for its first year's operation.

The bustling military establishment that was for many months General MacArthur's headquarters has given them telling phrases for describing their place in the sun. They see the Philippines as "a great staging area for missionary enterprise in the Far East," to put it in the phrase of Melguiades Gamboa, a former professor of economics at the University of the Philippines and now on President Osmena's secretariat. And Manila? What else but "the general headquarters for the liberation, in Christ's name, of the Orient's sin-oppressed millions"?

And why not? With a little guidance and help from the American church, the war-blasted "Pearl of the Pacific" may actually become in time the Foreign Missions Conference's pearl of greatest price.

NEWS *of the* CHRISTIAN WORLD

Atlanta

Oct. 10.

Georgia's last link with the poll tax was cut the other day when the state attorney general ruled that delinquent poll taxes should be written off the books. The legislature aboished the tax last spring following Governor Arnall's request for such action. The new state constitution omits reference to the tax.

Negroes are not "a separate, special problem any more than they are a special and separate resource," said Governor Arnall in an article in *Colliers*. "They are a part of the south and their economic welfare is a part of the section's economic welfare. They are entitled to decent housing, decent clothing, good schools, economic opportunity and justice."

The 101st session of the Georgia Presbyterian synod recently met in Atlanta. Plans were made for aid to the General Assembly's program which proposes to establish 500 new chapels and win 50,000 new members. S. Wilkes Dendy of Dalton is the new moderator.

Last year Southern Baptists sent 175,000 kits containing food and small articles to Russia. This year Jews, Methodists, Episcopalians and Seventh Day Adventists are also sending kits. Several Atlanta churches have each sent 1,000 kits valued at $2 apiece, and the Baptist Church at Griffin, Ga., has sent 1,350.

PHILLIP JAMES MCLEAN.

India

Aug. 31.

Robust confidence is felt here regarding the outcome of the latest moves toward self-government. The problems created by the Moslem League are not minimized, but it is felt that the projected provincial elections will show definitely whether the claims that the league represents the Moslem population of India are justified.

Meanwhile, India faces the prospect of another fast by Gandhi. If it comes, it will be solely for the purpose of persuading higher caste members to treat the Harijans (untouchables) more justly. Mr. Gandhi is much concerned about the lukewarmness of caste Hindus toward the removal of untouchability, and about the increasing separatist tendency between caste Hindus and Harijans. He is distressed that in many places Harijans are still not allowed by higher caste Hindus to use freely public wells and tanks. Many Hindu temples remain closed to them. Mr. Gandhi believes that a fast will be an effective means of bringing about a change of heart on these matters among the high caste Hindus. But he will not undertake it lightly. He will require clear guidance from the inner voice.

The central government of India has appointed a committee to make recommendations for the improvement of public education. A special sub-committee is to report proposals for religious instruction in the schools. It seems to be widely agreed that such instruction on some basis will be recommended.

At the same time, however, the government of the state of Travancore has declared against religious instruction during the recognized school hours in schools receiving government aid. Travancore has also decided to make primary education free and compulsory throughout the state in the next 10 years. In pursuit of that policy it will take over all primary schools, thus driving Christian missions and churches and other private agencies out of the field of primary education.

This Travancore decision will have far-reaching effects on the Christian movement in India. More than 2,000,000 Christians live in that state—about a third of all those in India. There are hundreds of Christian primary schools, and these feed the large number of middle and high schools and the four colleges conducted by missions and churches. Roman Catholics, who form the majority of the Christian population of Travancore, are talking about opposing the proposed measures as an invasion of the rights of Catholic parents to provide instruction in the Catholic religion for their children. Protestants are inclined to think that if religious instruction is banned from the schools, they will simply have to strengthen greatly the present Sunday schools and other voluntary agencies for religious education.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, who succeeded Mrs. Besant as president of the Theosophical Society in 1934, died at Adyar, near Madras, on Aug. 11. He first came to India from England as a professor in the Hindu College, Benares, 50 years ago. An ardent Theosophist, he married an Indian, Srimathi Rukmini Devi, who survives him.

P. OOMMAN PHILIP.

> The interruption in the regular publishing schedule of The Christian Century forced by the strike in union printing plants in Chicago has caused a super-abundance of news reports from our staff correspondents to pile up in the editorial office. To give the most important items in these reports to our readers without loss of time, and to clear the editorial decks for prompt resumption of our usual full coverage of News of the Christian World, we present herewith condensed versions of these reports.—THE EDITORS.

Chicago

Oct. 15.

Declaring that whether or not America shares her atomic secrets, all great nations will possess atomic weapons within 10 years, Arthur H. Compton, key scientist in the atomic project and now chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, called for true world government in an address to 900 business and professional men here last week. Meanwhile the Veterans of Foreign Wars, meeting here for their 46th annual encampment, passed resolutions asking that the country keep the atomic secret to itself and delegate no authority for military action to any world organization.

The executive committee of the National Temperance Movement met here last week to outline plans completing its organization as a channel for the various state and national agencies working in the field of temperance. W. Earl Hotalen is national president and Herbert H. Parish administrative director. So far, the Anti-Saloon League has not accepted the invitation to affiliate with the new cooperative agency.

In Gary, Ind., a committee representing white and Negro students and parents, the community at large and the public school staff has been appointed to investigate conditions which resulted in the recent strike by white students demanding segregation in school buildings. A citizens' committee has also been formed in the Englewood district of Chicago, where a similar strike occurred. Headed by the secretary of the Southtown planning commission and a Negro pastor, the committee will seek a saner approach to racial problems than has been displayed in the past.

CHARLES L. VENABLE.

New York

Oct. 10.

Nearly 7,000 children and 22,000 young people celebrated the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Youth for Christ movement in New York's Madison Square Garden last Saturday. The children came in the afternoon and the young people and their friends in the evening. Both meetings were led by Jack Wyrtzen, director of the weekly radio hour known as "Word of Life." The children sang "Jesus Loves Me" and heard testimonials by a detective and a policeman. The young people sang gospel hymns and heard testimonials by business men, athletes and religious leaders.

"Uneasy trustees of the world's sanity" was the description of America Edwin Ewart Aubrey gave to the Christian Mission to Teachers, which held its first meeting under the auspices of the Protestant council. He said that everybody in the world except ourselves understands our incapacity for world leadership. He declared that many church schools have "benighted curricula, sloppy teaching habits and inconsequential aims," and that many churches are "bigoted and myopic." Nevertheless he held that the future can be determined by "vigorous religious leadership" using the educational process.

World Communion Sunday is becoming almost another Easter or Christmas in the life of the church hereabouts. It was observed here by crowded churches. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches, broadcast.

A. Edwin Keigwin, for the past 40 years pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, has resigned and been elected pastor emeritus.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews launched a drive for $2,000,000 this week. Half of the total is expected to come from New York.

John Foster Dulles has been named hon-

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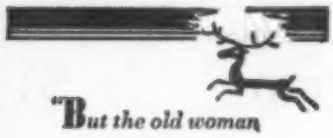
orary chairman and Frank M. Totten chairman of the laymen's committee to raise the $27,000,000 Presbyterian wartime service fund.

Frank D. Fackenthal, provost of Columbia University, will serve as acting president until a successor to Nicholas Murray Butler is elected.

J. Henry Carpenter.



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Memphis

Oct. 11.

The tenant-farmer system lost an inveterate foe when C. T. Carpenter, an attorney of Marked Tree, Ark., was recently killed in an automobile accident. Virginia-born Mr. Carpenter rose to national prominence as attorney for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. He proposed government purchase of estates and division of the land among sharecroppers by a homestead system. In early life he was a minister.

The citizens of Memphis, white and colored, have subscribed $400,000 to build a grade-A hospital for Negroes. The Cooperative club, of which your correspondent is president, won first place in the money-raising campaign. The club also raised $12,000 to build a swimming pool for Gailor Hall, a boys' school. The writer has been chairman of the board of this school since it was founded seven years ago by Fr. Vernon W. Lane of the Episcopal Church. The pool was dedicated recently and named the Marshall Wingfield Pool.

The Goodwyn Institute opened its 39th season as a leading adult educational institution this fall. The institute has its own building, housing an excellent library and a commodious lecture hall, in downtown Memphis. The Memphis public affairs forum also opened its fall season. It discusses any matter on earth and in heaven and some that hardly relate to either place. Its membership constitute a "Who's Who" of Memphis. Alfred Loaring-Clark, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, is president this year.

A commission of the Pentecostal Holiness Church has completed a survey of Memphis as a possible world headquarters. Its decision has not yet been announced. W. J. Millard of Memphis was recently named moderator of the Tennessee synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.

Marshall Wingfield.

Minneapolis

Oct. 13.

Minneapolis ministers responded enthusiastically to an appeal from the city's new 34-year-old mayor, Hubert H. Humphrey, Jr., for support in overthrowing "an invisible government that has forced its way into the political life of our city." Mayor Humphrey is starting his cleanup campaign by raising standards in the police department. A former college teacher of political science, he is an active Protestant church worker.

Light had been looked for on the workings of the "invisible government" castigated by the mayor when Rubin Shetsky, night club operator, went on trial for second degree murder. However, Shetsky vanished during his trial, forfeiting a $20,000 bond. So that approach to the facts behind Minneapolis' underworld problem remains blocked.

Mrs. Helen Parker Mudgett, former assistant professor of history at the University of Minnesota, has opened a Minneapolis office for the Institute of American Democracy, Inc. Newspaper ads, posters, streetcar and bus cards, radio skits, motion picture shorts and other media will be used to "combat racial and religious intolerance and bigotry."

Dr. Walter A. Maier, radio preacher, drew an estimated 15,000 to two Lutheran Hour rallies in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Lamenting the divisions in Lutheranism, Dr. Maier suggested that unity could be achieved "on the basis of the revealed Word of God." An unidentified middle-aged couple gave a pastor at the St. Paul rally $3,000 in small bills, wrapped in a paper bag, to be used to broadcast Dr. Maier's radio addresses in South America.

Three Negro nuns from Baltimore, members of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, have arrived in St. Paul to establish a convent in St. Peter Claver parish.

In preparation for its centennial in 1948, the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America set out to raise a thankoffering of $2,133,000. The fund is oversubscribed, and already more than 80 per cent is paid in.

Willmar L. Thorkelson.

Boston

Oct. 6.

The most serious problem returning veterans are facing concerns marriage, in the opinion of speakers at a recent conference here. They estimated that one-third of all wartime marriages are in danger of going on the rocks. It was pointed out that the churches can discharge their heavy responsibility to save wartime marriages in three ways: No minister should marry a couple without giving them adequate preliminary counsel. The home church should keep in touch with the new couple from the day of their marriage, whether or not they live together. When a man returns, the church and the families of the couple should recognize that husband and wife meet as almost complete strangers and give them opportunity for a new courtship and honeymoon.

Churches in New Hampshire are being asked to sign, stamp and mail cards to Clinton Anderson, secretary of agriculture, that read: "I assure you of my support in your efforts to provide needed food for the people of Europe and Asia this winter, and am willing to have rationing if necessary to that end." The department of Christian social action of the state council of churches is distributing 10,000 cards.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

Boston University has received money for a scholarship fund from an anonymous Jew. The scholarship is to be named after Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and Rabbi Joshua L. Liebman and is to be awarded for the study of better interracial understanding.

Concord and Boston are observing the 100th anniversary of Henry Thoreau's solitary adventure.

Park Street Church is now altering its historic property at the heart of Boston to provide an outdoor pulpit.

CARL HEATH KOPF.

San Francisco

Oct. 12.

The Oakland council of churches is conducting an effective program of service to the young people of the city. It is sponsoring a series of 12 lectures by Noel Keys of the department of education of the University of California on "Youth and Marriage Today." Once a month it conducts a Sunday-night "singspiration" directed by Prof. George Krueger and broadcast over radio station KRE. Young people from various churches join in a program of hymns; the singing is as spirited as that at the Saturday night Youth for Christ rallies in the city auditorium. The council sponsors a ministry to service personnel in the city under the direction of Chaplain W. Edgar Gregory.

E. Stanley Jones is meeting with an encouraging response in his five-day preaching mission in Richmond, where the high school auditorium has been rented for his meetings. Just before coming here he conducted a mission in Alaska, and before going to Cuba and Puerto Rico in December he will carry on one-man preaching missions in Phoenix; Denver; Waterloo, Iowa; Columbus, Ohio; Brooklyn; Bluefield, W. Va.; and Montreal.

Alan P. Tory of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Sydney, Australia, began his three-month visit to American churches with a four-day preaching mission at the First Congregational Church. He also delivered an Earl lecture on "Community and Religion" at the opening of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley.

STANLEY A. HUNTER.

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Washington, D.C.

Oct. 9.

The second annual report of the District of Columbia citizens' committee on race relations, issued in September, notes many continuing evidences of discrimination against Negroes, who compose 28 per cent of the city's population. But it declares that there is abundant evidence that discrimination has lessened during the past few years. It warns, however, that the period of reconversion will put interracial unity gained during the war to its most critical test.

The Washington federation of churches began its fall program with a visual aids workshop attended by 350 workers from 93 congregations. The council's department of research and church planning recently made a study of "Washington migrants" which indicated that people living in the District of Columbia but leaving their church membership "back home" strike a low of 10 per cent in church attendance during the third year of residence. Moral: Encourage your members to identify themselves with Washington churches!

After many months of negotiating, denominational religious workers have gained the right to carry on projects at Arlington Farms, housing area for 7,000 Waves and government workers. A series of nightly youth rallies is being planned. Other housing areas are being opened to religious groups.

L. RALPH TABOR.

Iowa

Oct. 12.

Aftermath of the death of a boy as the result of punishment at the state training school for boys has been considerable heart-searching throughout the state, reflected in newspaper comment, concerning our responsibilities to unfortunates. New appropriations for state institutions will probably result. The two guards who administered the beating have been indicted for second degree murder. The quality of the new staff appointed since the incident promises a new deal.

Comment in student newspapers on the various campuses of the state indicates a growing dissatisfaction with the sorority system. At Iowa State College the student paper attacked the local system which pledged only 171 of 330 girls who were rushed. At Cornell College, where the sorority system is maintained in local social groups, one group has voted to disband, several girls have withdrawn from the other two groups and many bids have been turned down. The student organization at Cornell is active in a move to reorganize campus social life on a basis that will provide opportunity for all girls.

The Iowa interchurch council, the Christian rural fellowship and Iowa State College are collaborating on a rural church census and an interdenominational study of rural church problems. Paul Douglass of the Federal Council of Churches is directing the study, which will be conducted in 30 communities.

ALBION ROY KING.

England

Oct. 2.

In the irritating disputes which have arisen during the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, there is too little evidence of a common desire for international cooperation. It seems that the bond which made the Allies one in the perils of war has been relaxed; some other common purpose is needed to overcome the centrifugal forces which are always to be feared. We had thought that the atomic bomb might bring conviction of the need for a united effort of the nations in common action, but that hope is dwindling. Sir John Anderson, who was chairman of the advisory committee on atomic energy, said last week that people are too slow to grasp the implications of atomic development, that it demands nothing less than a "complete readjustment of all international

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relations and an emerging order of society."

In a recent address to the Westminster Hospital School, the Archbishop of Canterbury likened the doctor's profession to that of a priest, and appealed to his listeners to develop in themselves "a truth and a purpose" that would enable them to serve the patient's need for reassurance about himself. He reminded them that in the field of moral problems such as those of marriage and sex, the patients sometimes look for advice to their doctors rather than to their priests, and urged that medical students prepare themselves to give skillful understanding to and wise advice on these matters.

The next moderator of the Free Church Federal Council is to be Frank H. Ballard, who served for many years as a Congregational minister in Bristol and for 12 years in the Free Church Union at the Hampstead Garden suburb. In the latter charge, he ministered to a congregation in which members of all the free churches, as well as some Anglicans, have a fellowship of rich and enduring character.

Current Feature Films

Prepared by Independent Filmscores
M-Mature. Y-Younger. C-Children.

Captain Eddie (Fox) *Biography* of Eddie Rickenbacker, told in flashbacks as he awaits rescue from raft after plane crash in Pacific. Scenes re-creating hero's early family life, childhood obsession with machines, early developments in automobiles and aircraft are carefully detailed to provide authentic, nostalgic entertainment; raft scenes are less effective. Rickenbacker is made an undoubted hero; mention of recent controversies with labor is carefully avoided. A *well knit,* entertaining tale of the "boy who made good." M, Y, C

The Dolly Sisters (Fox) *Musical* built around lives and loves of two song and dance stars of some 30 years ago, with elaborate settings and costumes, fabulous staged ensembles. A *technicolored extravaganza,* which must have cost millions, reminiscent of many others of same type made by Fox. Life stories have been considerably altered to provide more glamor and romance. Frothy, entertaining, colorful, sentimental. M, Y

Pride of the Marines (War.) *Drama* based on real experiences of a young machinist who performed courageous feats as a marine at Guadalcanal and returned, blinded, to face the future bitter and fearful until restored to confidence and understanding by efforts of buddies in hospital, a Red Cross worker and his old friends at home. A serious effort to present problems of maimed veterans, done with commendable lack of sentimentality and "Hollywood" decoration. Settings and dialogue realistic, unphony. An outstanding treatment, hard-hitting, *honest.* M, Y, C

The Strange Affair of Uncle Henry (Univ.) *Melodrama.* Frustration in family where submerged brother is kept from normal life by demands of two neurotic sisters, reminders of what is expected of him, climaxed by murder. A *taut psychological melodrama,* mounting steadily through expertly created atmosphere to a climax that falls apart, cheating play and audience. M

BEST CURRENT FILMS

For Family: Anchors Aweigh, Meet Me in St. Louis, National Velvet, Sunday Dinner for a Soldier, Thunderhead, Wonder Man.

For Mature Audience: A Bell for Adano, The Clock, Counter-attack, The Fall of Berlin, The Fleet that Came to Stay, The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp, A Medal for Benny, Music for Millions, The Picture of Dorian Gray, A Song to Remember, Thunder Rock, To the Shores of Iwo Jima, The True Glory, Valley of Decision, Where Do We Go From Here?

10-24-45

An interim report on population issued by a special commission shows that conscious decision by parents to limit the size of their families is the main cause of the fall in the birth rate. Lack of pence will in the future lead people to have no more children than they can properly train for life. It is not that mothers wish time to seek pleasure; in these days, domestic help is simply not available. And in an age in which there will be no "servant class" one of the last bequests from the feudal system will go.

EDWARD SHILLITO.

The Church Roll

W. Clyde Smith, executive secretary of the presbytery of San Francisco for the past 15 years, died Sept. 8.

D. Elton Trueblood, chaplain of Stanford University, has resigned to carry on relief work with the American Friends Service Committee.

G. B. Baumann of Minden, Iowa, has ben appointed moderator of the Council Bluffs, Iowa, association of the Congregational Christian churches.

Philip Widenhouse, director of the research and church planning department of the Washington, D. C., federation of churches, has been appointed to the National Home Mission Board of the Congregational Church.

Louis G. Schenk, formerly religious editor of *Pathfinder* magazine, has been appointed secretary of the National Lutheran Council's news bureau. He succeeds Winifred P. Elson, who has left the council to accept a similar position with the Foreign Missions Council.

Albert Joseph McCartney, pastor of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., has been appointed to the newly created post of director of the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. He was formerly pastor of the Kenwood Community Church in Chicago.

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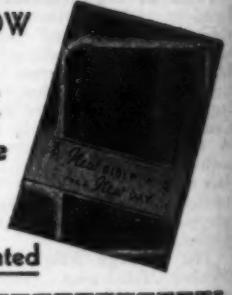

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